## Albemarle Female Institute,

Full corps of superior teachers; course of instruction thorough and extensive; location healthful and accessible; sive; locatiful; surroundings most at-scenery beautiful; surroundings most at-tractive; terms very moderate; order cat-logue. W. P. DICKINSON, July 16-1-4 Principal. loguo. July 16-1-4

CARPETS, CARPETS. JUST received a large assortment of new samples of Tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply, Extra Super. and Extra Super. C. O. Carpets at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Also, Rugs and Door Mats. If you want a Carpet, I can sell you at a low price.

A, B. TOWERS.

For Sash, Blinds, Doors, Plastering Laths, Window Fixtures, Building Material, &c.,

CHEAP, call on W. B. BEACHAM,
Depot Street, Anderson, S. C.
April 30, 1885

Gem and Magnet Shirts! MANUFACTURED for me. The best fitting and the best wearing Shirts No better in any market.

A. B. TOWERS.

For the Next Sixty Days

WE WILL SELL

DRY GOODS SO CHEAP

That You can't help but Buy.

CORN, BACON,

FLOUR,

MOLASSES. COFFEE. As CHEAP as can be bought in the upper

part of South Carolina. We are willing to live and let live.

W. S. LIGON & CO.

AGENT.



BUGGIES. CARRIAGES,

WAGONS,

HARNESS

and WHIPS. And respectfully requests parties wishing to purchase to give him a call and examine bis stock. You will certainly—

SAVE MONEY

by so doing, and will have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the up-country to select



## 150 SEWING MACHINES.

Having taken the Agency for several Counties in the upper portion of this State, he is compelled to keep in stock a large number of Machines of various makes to supply the increasing demand from Sub-Agents, and it will certainly pay one and all who contemplate buying a Sewing Machine of any kine at call, and you are respectfully invited to do so and shall be true-pullic and care.

The Light Running NEW HOME

WE havn't a BAT, but we have a curiosity exceedingly rare. So come around and see two hearts from one living animal, which is vouched for by a truthful and responsible party. You will find it at just when the Church was built, but from

# WILHITE & WILHITE'S

The Acknowledged Headquarters for

# MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS,

PATENT MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS.

Linseed, Machine, Sweet and Castor Oils. Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Pomades, Bay Rum, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Sponges, Etc. Fine Soaps, Insect Powders, Fly Paper, Indigo, Madder, Etc. Face Powders, Powder Puffs, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Ivan's Dentifrice, and

Fine Toilet Goods. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Etc.

Our CIGARS are of Extra quality. None better in the

Best Coal Oil, Lamps and Lamp Goods. If you are troubled with Flies or Insects of any kind, come buy some of our Insect Powder and get rid of them. Wilhite's Soda Water is still the favorite beverage.

Nothing helps out the Farmer more than a plentiful supply of Turnips. They are good for man and beast. We Wilson, Charles Wilson, Capt. James have a large Stock of

Which we guarantee to be fresh and true to name. All varieties, from the most reliable growers, which are sold at lowest

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS SOLD VERY CHEAP gallantly served his country as his ances-

CO.'S CLOTHING STORE

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION ONE OF THE Finest Stocks Spring and Summer Clothing in the market, with his family on Long Cane, in Abbo-OME AND SEE US. We will pass you in free, and charge you nothing for looking. We have just received from market a beautiful line of MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. HATS for Men and Boys. Come and see our SUITS FOR THE LITTLE FELLOWS.

The impression has gone out that we were out of the market, but we want to inform our old friends that we are here yet. Come and see us, and we will treat you right.

Don't forget the place. SMITH & CO. WHITNER STREET, Opposite Auditor's Office.

### BARGAINS FOR CASH!

I HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing That I will sell AT COST, and LESS THAN COST for the CASH. I also have a A FULL LINE OF OTHER GOODS that I will sell VERY LOW for Cash. Good Hargains can be found here. If you don't believe it call and see, and you will not be disappointed.

TAKE WARNING!

After the 10th day of April next the Notes and Accounts of the old Firm of REED MOORHEAD will be found in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Time and accounts can be saved by calling before then and settling with me. J. PINK REED.

## "Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!" JOHN M. HUBBARD & BRO.

MORE JEWELRY. MORE WATCHES, MORE SILVERWARE, MORE CLOCKS, &C..

AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION.

THAN EVER BEFORE.

Pab 5, 1885

MORE CLOCKS, &C..

THAN EVER BEFORE.

So EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired.

## MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS 191 from the North, where she purchased an ELEGANT STOCK of

# THE HANDSOMEST GOODS

STYLISH SILKS. BEAUTIFUL LACES of all descriptions. C. A. FREIRID. A 2.1.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Manufacture of the last of

AN OLD SETTLEMENT.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps it may not be known to you or to many of your readers that one among the first, if not the first, Church built in Anderson County, was known as Carmel. There is no authentic years ago. There is not a vestige of the building left to-day, for not many years after its erection the location was removed to its present site on the Pickens side of the line. The original location was in Brushy Creek Township, in the Northwestern portion of the County The Church was Presbyterian at first and the founders of it were the Pickens, Hamiltans, Watsons, &c. Shortly after the organization of the Church, the Methodist circuit riders began to pass through the country, and they got permission to preach at the house of Maj. Robert Pickens, the grandfather of Col. W. S. Pickens. His little daughter Anuie became anxious to unite with the Church, and preferred the Methodist, but they were all such good blue-stocking Presbyterians that they insisted she on the doctrines of predestination, election, &c., the session advised her to wait and reflect. Her mother, being vexed with their proceedings, turned and said: "Now, Annie, you are at liberty to do as you please." She did do as she pleased—joined the Methodist Church and from that dates the connection of the Pickens and Smith families with the Methodist Church, and resulted finally in the removal of Carmel to the present location, and the organization and building of a Church one-half mile farther up the road, and this was known as long as it stood as Pickens Meeting House.

The original graveyard is still kept up and used as a burying-ground by the neighborhood. A visit to it is full of interest, especially when accompanied, as I was, by Col. W. S. Pickens, near whose residence the gaveyard is, and who is more familiar with the facts than any person now living in the community. There are sixteen Revolutionary soldiers buried there, but I could not find out the name of the sixteenth. The names of the fifteen are as follows: Alexander Oliver, Job Smith, John Anderson, Micajah Hughes, Charles Smith, Wm. Waddle, Hampton Smith, Maj. Barr, Michal Smith, Maj. John

Ariol, Maj. James Watson, Wm. Wilson Lt. Robert Pickens. Lt. Robert Pickens.

Capt. James Anderson was the father of the late Dr. Wm. Anderson and grandfather of R. H. Anderson, and has numerous descendants in this and adjoining Counties and in Georgia and

Maj. James Watson was the father of the late A. P. Watson.

Lt. Robert Pickens was the grandfather of Col. W. S. Pickens and of other Pickens families living near. His the negro. "Pick me some nice, tender sprigs of "Pick me some nice, tender sprigs of "Pick me some cold water, He came with his father, Robert Pickens, from Maryland, and the father settled ville. He had a son Robert Pickens, and as far back as known there has always been a Robert Pickens. Lt. Robert cups and tenderly interspersed a little of the mint in them. Then the two dis-Pickens was brevetted on the field for cussed the beverages, and the darkey's gallant conduct in action at the battle of eyes gleamed as he drank. After a while Cowpens, and after the war settled on the land still owned by his descendants. There is now in the possession of Col. W. S. Pickens the original grant of the land with the Great Seal made of wax attached and bearing date May 2d, 1784, and having the signature of Benj. Guerard as Governor. During the war Robert Pickens' wife worked the farm and clothed her family of seven children herself, living in a log cabin with only one door and no window to it. On one occasion he returned home to visit his family and was seen by the Tories, who were watching, to enter the door. But the watchful wife was too quick for them, and as they rushed for the door she shut it in their faces. To their demands she replied that Pickens was not How Prohibition Works in Georgia. in the house, (he having climbed up the chimney), and that they could only enter over her deed body. She held the door until her husband was well up to the

day after the signing of the present Constitution. It is filled with the Con-

stitution and is very faded and yellow with age and somewhat mothesten. I think it would be well to send it to a

hausetim for preservation. All the links connecting us with the past are rapidly being broken, and I have jotted down from the lips of Col. Pickens, record in existence at this day showing the items herein contained that they may be preserved in a more enduring form, the best evidence attainable it is thought for when he passes away I know of no that it must have been about one hundred one who will be left who can repeat the

Small Farms. There are many material advantages in small farms. We are not as liable to overlook or hurry over small details that very often could be made to be of immense advantages to a growing crop if we had done the work properly. There is always more to look after than one man can possibly attend to. The small details of a farm are what constitute and make a thrifty farmer. It is better to cultivate ten acres and make five bales of cotton, than to cultivate twenty-five and make the same amount. We do not believe that one horse can tend more than twenty acres of cotton effectually, and make a fair crop of corn in connection therewith. We believe in small farms. How much prouder a farmer would be with a neat little farm, fences and out houses in good repair, the stock well should go before the session of the Church for examination, and, being of tender years, her mother went with her. Not answering satisfactorily the questions on the doctrines of predestination, how much easier and how much better off are the farmers, who though they own but a small tract are making more money than most of our large cotton planters. Small farms mean prosperity and a happy life, free from the cares of having more to do than we possibly can. To make any business a success we must study it, wish to succeed we must study our lands and take into consideration our ability, energy and capability of managing a large farm. We had better make \$300 a year and save \$50 than to make \$1,500 and have nothing after we have paid for guano, supplies, &c. Do not try to cultivate too much, and especially if your land has to be highly manured. It will pay better to put five sacks of guano on an acre than on five, for the five sacks on an acre would build it up, whereas scat-tered on the five the productive qualities would not be enhanced for more than

one year. The Maryland Advocate wisely says: "Large farms usually mean large tax-bills, poor crops, poor horses and stock, broken down farmers, sparsely settled districts, old and dilapidated farm buildings, poor fences, and things have a kind of rundown and worn out aspect all or randown and worn-out aspect all around. Small farms mean well-tilled land, good crops, neat farm buildings, healthy and intelligent farmers, good roads, pleasant and thickly settled neighborhoods, plenty of good schools, good fences and well-fed stock, and signs of prosperity everywhere.—Cotton Plant.

Before Prohibition-Grass in his Rum

cabin there was growing, in the loveliest profusion, a quantity of mint. The Boston man was in the habit of carrying moist refreshments with him, and the Maj. Barr was the grandfather of your sight of the nodding paradise of mint

fellow-townsman, W. F. Barr, who gallantly served his country as his auces—
"Would you like to take a drink with me?" said the Boston man. "Boss, I don't kyah ef I dew," said

"What's your name, my man? Julius. Well, Julius, why don't you make a mint julep?" said the white man.
"Wot mought dat be, boss?" asked

that mint and bring me some cold water,

and I'll show you."

The negro brought about a half a bushel of beautiful mint and a bucket of he came back by the same cabin. He noticed with tender concern that the mint seemed to have been stripped from the darkey's yard as by a tornado, and the place looked forlorn and gloomy. In the door sat a negro, but not his negro. It was a dejected and tattered old man who answered the white man's call.

"Ah! where is my friend Julius, who lived in this cabin three months ago?"
"Po' Juhus am gone, sah," said the old negro, rolling his eyes.
"What! not dead?"
"Yea sah."

"What! not dead?"
"Yes, sah."
"What was the matter with him?"
"Oh, dat's the sorrowful part of it sah.
Dere was a white man come along here
bout free months ago. Seems like he
was from the norf; and he larn't Julius
how to drink grass in his rum—an', an',
an',—now he's gone, po' Julius!"—
Boston Record.

ATHENS, GA., July 21 .- It is now ten over her dee'd body. She held the door until her husband was well up to the top and then threw it open. In their cagerness to search they forgot to place a sentinel, and Pickens jumped to the ground and made his escape. Another time he was chased by the Tories and the woods being clear of andergrowth he was very much winded by the long chase, when, in jumping a large pine log, just over the turn of the hill, the bark slipped off entire, very much in the shape of an inverted trough, and he crawled ut der it and thus escaped again.

Dr. James Oliver lies here, the father in law of Col. R. E. Bowen, John W. Rosemond and Col. W. S. Pickens. Some of the Hamiline are buried here, the moest famous preacher of the Protestant Methodist Church, lies here also.

Here also lies Robert McCann, who emigrated to this county from Ireland shortly after the Revolution. He was a teacher and also a surveyor, and settled on the tract of land owned by the late Ezckiel Liong, Sr. He was the father of Maj. T. H. McCann, now of Greenville, and grandfather of the late Gov. Orr.

Col. Pickens has in his presention a relic is the shape of a cop. of The Philodelphia Pucket and Advertiser, bearing date September 19th, 1787—two day after the sign2g of the present Oossellistica. It is now the made by the late of their doors, and, although we have gone through commencement, no one arrest has been made by the polices. This is au unprecedented record. Our beone through commencement, no cone arrest has been made by the polices and thus far the experiment in arrest has been made by the polices arrest has been made by the polices arrest has been made by the polices denter the caps in a days draw the author for the sale of non-intoxicating draints and cigars, but work liter attention to the sale of non-intoxicating draints and cigars, but work for keeping open doors. If there is and thus escaped again.

Dr. James Oliver lies here, the father i days since the liquor saloous in Athens closed their doors, and, although we have

A Natural Stream of Tar.

In a rugged, almost mountainous

In a rugged, almost mountainous, portion of Kentucky, embraced in the County of Breckinridge, in that State, will be found unmistakable evidences of a great upheaval of the earth, in the long distant past, in the prehistoric age. So great was this convulsion of mother earth that beds of rock miles in breadth and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in thickness were forcibly torn apart and separated at varying distorn spart and separated at varying dis-tances of a quarter to a half mile. In the valley made by the rent in the solid rock small rivers or creeks run their rock small rivers or creeks run their tortucus course, some of them of sufficient size to afford water power to turn the wheels of various mills situated at eligible sites along the streams, the banks of which are skirted by narrow strips of fertile land level enough for cultivation and very productive, while on either side of the stream the riven rocks will be seen to discount receivers. rocks will be seen to cise as towering, majestic cliffs. So uniformly similar in outline are these opposing cliffs that should the hills be forced together, the edges would interlock and fit together like the two halves of an apple which had been torn apart. Accending to the top of the cliff, the table lands which

spread out for many miles are heavily timbered, and when cleared make pro-ductive farms, the houses of prosperous An interesting feature of these roman-tic cliffs will be found in the fact that when the rock beds of which they were formed were torn asunder and separated, he bottom portion was much softer than the bottom portion was much softer than that nearer the surface, and, when exposed to the atmosphere, crumbled and fell out in piles below, leaving the surface or top of the rock overhanging and forming great rooms, some of them half a mile in length, protected by the overhanging rocks, and perfectly dry at all seasons and sufficient in size to amply accommedate large armies with complete of the surface armora with complete or surface accommodate large armies with complete shelter from storm and rain. They became resorts for stock in winter. So partial are the various kinds of animals to these comfortable retreats that some of them, particularly hogs, will remain under this shelter during long continued cold weather with snow, and, if not fed or driven out, will remain there and starve. These commodious rooms under the overhanging cliffs made comfortable homes for the Indians who inhabited this country before its discovery by the whites, as evinced by the discovery of large numbers of their flint arrowheads and other implements of savage life. Another notable evidence of their occupancy of these natural retreats from in-element weather is that after the softer portions of the rock nearer the ground and fallen out and crumbled to dust or sand, large portions of rock, ten or fifteen feet in length and several feet in thickness, would fall out from a position high up toward the surface, and, being of a much harder substance, would remain lying where they fell, and on the top of these the netizes constructed or top of these the natives constructed or sank mortars to a depth of twelve or sixteen inches and about six inches at the top, gradually lessening toward the bottom. They manifested much skill in making these rock mortars exceedingly What use they made of them is purely a matter of conjecture. Some thought they pounded their corn to hominy, rs that they pulverized their material for making powder in them. Be this as it may, the mortars remain there in the rocks as inverted monuments to he skill of the red man. Many features

the skill of the red man. Many features of interest will reward the visitor to these scenes of a once violent convulsion in this part of the earth. The antiquity of this great upheaval is shown by large forest trees growing on the mounds made by the crumbling and falling out of rocks, which no doubt at first presented a clean oreak or perpendicular wall. In some places saltpeter is found exuding in its

natural state from the rock one hundred feet from its top.

The most notable features of interest are the aprings which flow from beneath these projecting cliffs. Among them are the tar and white sulphur springs, situ-ated seven miles from the Ohio River,

near Cloverport, Ky.

These opings flow from the base of a cliff which is one hundred and fifty feet high, and its top projects two hundred feet over the source of the spring, which is situated at the extreme back part of a commedieur room medieur transport. is situated at the extreme back part of a commodious room made by the overhanging rock. This room is always dry, cool and shady. The water is beautifully clear and cold, and the sides and bottom of the channel along which it flows are lined with a veivety coating of soft, snowy white sulphur which adds to the crystal clearness of the water; but the most remarkable feature of these springs is a stream of liquid tar, the size of a small straw, continually running on the surface of the stream of water and flowing off into the reservoir provided for its

illined with a weivety coating of oft, arowy white sulphur, which adds to the crystal clearness of the water; but the most remarkable feature of these springs is a stream of liquid tar, the size of a surface of the stream of more of the stream of the str

— The Oxford (Miss.) Eagle is slowly reforming, but as yet is not a reform glutton. It declares that there must be no more ballot box stuffing except in cases of 20 solute necessity."—Boston of Brooklyn, and has accepted. The salary is \$4,000 a year.

AN INCIDENT AT CEDAR HILL. How General Manigault Might Have Made History.

Among the incidents of his recent trip through the South, General Brinkeroff relates the story of the battles about Chattanooga, which just now, while the attention of the nation is concentrated on the man who at that time directed the armies of the Union side, may be inter-

eating:
"On my way from Charleston to Co-lumbia," said General Brinkeroff, "I fell into conversation with General A. M. Manigault, the present Adjutant General

Manigault, the present Adjutant General of South Carolina. Finding that I had recently been at Chattanooga, he told me that he was in those battles and commanded a brigade near the centre of the Rebel line at Missionary Ridge.

"He said the finest thing he ever saw was the advance of the Union army, with 60,000 men in line.

"The day before the fight at Missionary Ridge, General Manigault had his headquarters on an elevated point known as Cedar Hill, but on the advance of the Union army the Confederates fell back about three-quarters of a mile and took Union army the Confederates fell back about three-quarters of a mile and took up a position on Missionary Ridge. As the Union army advanced General Manigault observed that Cedar Hill, the position vacated by him the day before, was now occupied by some one, evidently of high rank. He could see through his glass that orderlies on horseback were coming and going in such numbers as to make it very certain that some person of importance was then on Cedar Hill, and one who must at least rank as high as a

division or corps commander.

"As he watched the hill the maxim of Napoleon in regard to destroying or dis-abling the guiding mind of an opposing army occurred to him. Napoleon under such circumstances advised the concentration of a number of batteries and a whole broadside in order to make sure work, and as General Manigault had several batteries of rifled guns he felt sure that he could kill or cripple the officer on Cedar Hill, but as he had orders not to waste any ammunition until ordered from headquarters, he sent for his division commander and suggested the propriety of sweeping Cedar Hill. He was told that the orders of General Bragg were imperative, on account of the scarcity of ammunition, to reserve fire for close quarters. However, he said he would see General Bragg and ask his consent. General Bragg declined, 'and so,' said General Manigault, 'I lost an opportunity of changing the currents of history, for a week or two afterwards my pickets brought me a Cincinnati newspaper with General Grant's report of the battles of hissionary Ridge, from which I learned that the man on Codar Hill was General Grant himself and I are

was General Grant himself, and I am very sure that with the batteries at my command I could have killed or crippled tommand I could have knied of crippied him.'
"I have had it in my mind for many years.' said General Manigault, "to tell General Grant this story, if by chance I should meet him, but it is not likely now

I will ever have an opportunity."—Mans field (O.) Herald.

Mulleln Leaves in Consumption. Dr. Quinlan, of Dublin, read before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen last year an interesting pa-per on the medicinal qualities of the mullein. It has attracted widespread attention, and among the more recent articles confirmatory of Dr. Quinlan's

condensed from his original article, viz.:

1. In the earlier and pretubercular stage of pulmonary consumption, mullein has a weight-increasing and curative power greater than that of cod liver oil, and equal to that of Russian koumiss. 2. In cases where tubercles are well established or cavities exists, the mullein

established or cavities exists, the mullein has great power in relieving cough—a great boon to consumptives, whose weak stomachs too frequently cannot tolerate the usual cough remedies.

3. Phthistical diarrhea is completely obviated by the mullein.

4. Mullein has no power or effect on the night sweats of consumption, which should be combated by atropia sulphate.

The method of using the mullein, which originated among the Irish peasantry, and was adopted by Dr. Quinlan just as he found it, is as follows: Three ounces of the fresh green leaves, or about ten times that much of the dried, are boiled is a pint of fresh cow's milk. After boiling a moment the infusion is

— A mink's neet was discovered last meek among the brush in Mr. H. L. Goss' garden in Union, and around it were sixteen chickens with their throats cut. Er. Goss and his neighbors have been losing fowls for some time, and had charged it to two legged robbers.

— The Oxford (Miss.) Eagle is slowly

### The Story of a False Eye.

BRIDGEPORT, July 27.—A young English lady has been visiting at the rest-dence of a prominent widow in Bridge-port. The widow has a handsome son. He and the English belle have become great friends. She is the possessor of a glass eye, and so perfect is it in face simile of a real one that none but the young gentleman of the house had discovered his young lady friend's misfortune. Knowing what a mortification such a blemish must neaturally be to the blemish must naturally be to its owner, he kept his own counsel, with a manly determination never to let her or any one

else suspect his knowledge.

A few days ago it became necessary for the young lady to submit to an operation on her foot, she having injured it while playing lawn tennis. For fear the operation would give pain it was decided playing lawn tennis. For fear the operation would give pain it was decided that she should be placed under the influence of ether. The doctor arrived, proceeded upstairs to the young lady's apartments, accompanied by the widow and several assistants. The young gentleman remained swinging laxily in a hammock stretched across the broad veranda, and as he swung and dreamed remembered having read somewhere "that remembered having read somewhere "that when a patient was under the influence of an aneathetic the eye was often touch-ed to ascertain unconsciousness." He rushed frantically up the stairs and burst into the room. To his dismay he observinto the room. To his dismay he observed the doctor already trying the experiment of touching the glass eye and about to commence the operation on the foot. By wild gesticulations he called the attention of the doctor away and in whispers begged him to touch the other eye. This was done and the patient jampe? with such force that the false eye fell our. This catastrophe so alarmed the widow and the assistants that they all ran away. The doctor at once took in the situation. The doctor at once took in the situation, and after administering more ether, his patient became unconscious. The young man groped around on the Persian rug for the lost eye while the doctor completed the overstion on the feat. ed the operation on the foot. Before the patient became conscious the false eye was restored to its former position and the young English belle has returned to Great Britain ignorant of the fact that her misfortune ever became known.

### Raining Rocks.

The rumbling sounds in the earth and the rising of hot steam from crevices in the earth over in Chester and Fairfield Counties about a year ago will not compare to the rain of rocks which is now creating such a sensation in this County. creating such a sensation in this County. In tenant houses on the plantation of Mr. R. T. Dunlap, about six miles from town, lives Quarter Reese and Reese Posey. They are cuiet, good negroes, and have never, so far as known, done anything to provoke the Almighty's wrath, or the wrath of their neighbors; but, nevertheless, the very rocks of the earth seem to rise up to fall on them and their houses. This wonderful phenomenon of rocks falling has been going on in that locality at intervale for more than ten days, and people from five, ten and fifteen miles around gather there to witness it. The rocks are flint and vary and fifteen miles around gather there to witness it. The rocks are flint and vary from the size of an egg to the size of one's head. A peculiarity about there is that they have fallen on several persons without giving any hurt or pain to them. Numbers of white men who have hooted at the idea have visited the place and at the idea have visited the place and come away convinced that the rocks do fall. At first the negroes thought it was somebody rocking their houses and would run to a thicket near by, but they could see no one. At last they concluded to put out sentinels, but finding the rocks dropped all the same, they reported it to people in the neighborhood, and now most any time you go to the place you can find a large crowd of negroes and a few whites gathered to see the rocks fall.

A number of gentlemen of our town rode A number of gentlemen of our town rode out on Monday to witness the phenomenen. They found about thirty or forty negroes assembled near the house, wonder-stricken at what they had seen. They were not there long before a sound on the shingles notified them that a rock had fallen. It was picked up and found to be quite hot. It resembled fiint and had something on it which resembled soot. The people marveled much. A very honest looking old darkey told the party that he saw a rock rise up from near a peach tree and go straight up in the air, so they must go up and fall down. They are taken away by visitors about as fast as they fall. The negroes get them and will not part with them. The matter should be investigated.—

Lancaster Ledger.

### The Confederate Cabluct.